(c) if so, what are the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) to (c) A paper, including a file, marked 'Secret' is intended for the perusal only of the officer to whom it is addressed and of a very limited number of persons whose duty it is to deal with the subject matter contained in that paper. There is no proposal to allow the people, or their elected representatives, to have any access to Government files classified as 'Secret'. The practice followed in this regard in other countries is not monitored.

Adhoc Assistants in CSS

260. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of ad hoc assistants of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) in various Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, their Ministry/Department-wise and year-wise number during the last five years; and

(c) what is the rationale of keeping them ad hoc and what is the plan to regularies them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) and (b) The Assitants' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service is decentralised amongst 33 cadres, each of which consist of one or more Ministries/Departments. Since the appointments/promotions to the Grade, whether regular or ad hoc are made cadre-wise, the details of such appointments in the various Ministries/ Departments are not centrally maintained. However, most of the vacancies are filled up on regular basis, failing which on ad hoc basis.

(c) Vacancies in both direct recruitment quota and seniority quota take time to get filled up on regular basis, due to various procedural aspects. Therefore, to meet the situation, ad hoc officiation has to be resorted to. Such ad hoc appointments are discontinued, as and when vacancies are filled up on regular basis as per the Government's instructions on the subject.

Non-Implementation of Central Development Schemes in Jharkhand

261. SHRI GYAN RANJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Central Developmental Schemes are not being implemented properly in areas of Jharkhand (Bihar);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the number of persons from Jharkhand, who have migrated to other States, in search of employment during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government would institute an enquiry to find out the persons responsible for not implementing the developmental schemes properly and place the enquiry report alongwith action taken thereon on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) As per the records available in the Department of Programme Implementation, 16 projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above being implemented in the area of Jharkhand are having time overrun and 11 projects are having cost overrun. These projects do not include Multi-State projects passing through the area.

(b) The projects face various types of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. The list of various factors resulting in time and cost overrun is given in the enclosed *Statement (See below).*

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The various causes for delay in the completion of projects, identified by the DPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from project authorities, can be summed up as follows:

I. Delay in land acquisition.

II. Delay in obtaining forest/ environment clearance and lack of supporting infrastructure facilities.

III. Delay in tie up of adequate funds and sources of funds (Budgetary internal resources, extra budgetary and external aid).

IV. Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering, release of drawings and delay in availability of fronts.

V. Changes in scope.

VI. Delay in tendering, ordering and equipment supply.

VII. Industrial relations and law and order problems.

VIII. Delay and uncertainty in feed stock supply.

IX. Pre-commissioning teething troubles.

X. Technology problems.

XI. Gelogical surprises.

The following are major causes of Cost escalation:

I. Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties.

II. Higher cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures.

III. Higher cost of land acquisition.

IV. Change in the scope of project.

V. Higher prices being quoted by the bidders in certain areas.

VI. Under estimation of original cost and

VII. General price rise.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित राशि

262. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवाला:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई और कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रबमाला देहरेश्वर ऐवानूर): (क) 1995-96 के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए 259.96 करोड़ रु० की राशि आवंटित की गयी। अगस्त, 1996 में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को मूलभूत न्यूनतम सेवाओं में बदल दिया गया। 1996-97 तथा 1997-98 के दौरान आवंटित की गयी राशि क्रमशः 370.23 करोड़ तथा 534.05 करोड़ रुपए हैं।

(ख) राज्य की वार्षिक योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋण एवं ब्लाक अनुदान के रूप में प्रतिमाह जारी की जाती है। किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम/मूलभूत न्यूनतम सेवाओं/न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से कोई राशि जारी नहीं की जाती है।

Cost Escalation of the onging public sector projects

263. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current amount of cost escalation of the onging public sector proejcts as a results of time and cost overrun;